THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE.

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TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION FOR THE

Pittsburgh Gazette.

Two Dollars a Year—One Dollar to be paid at the time of subscribing, the other at the end of six months, if demanded. When the paper is sent by post, the postage must be paid, in addition to the subscription.

Advertisements, not exceeding a square, inserted three times for One Dollar, and every continuance after, 25 Cents. Those exceeding a square, in proportion. Persons sending advertisements are requested to note the number of times they wish them inserted.

☞ *Handbills, Blanks, and Printing in general, executed with neatness, accuracy and dispatch.*

NEW WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

Apothecary and Drug Store,

Corner of Third and Wood Streets,

PITTSBURGH.

J. P. & J. W. Skelton,

INFORM the Inhabitants of the Western Country that they have commenced the APOTHECARY and DRUG BUSINESS, in the house lately occupied by Mr. Robert Cunliffe, merchant, where they offer for sale at Philadelphia prices, a very large and extensive assortment of *Fresh Drugs and Medicines*, both family and patent, Essences, Perfumes, Patent Soaps, Paints, Oil, Turpentine, and almost every article connected with the business. From the arrangements they have made in Philadelphia, New-York and Boston, they are enabled to assure their friends that their assortment of articles in the above business is superior to any offered for sale in this place.

June 1, 1809.

N. B. Practitioners of Medicine, Merchants, and all others who deal in Medicine will find it much to their advantage to purchase from them.

JUST RECEIVED,

And ready for delivery to Subscribers, at the Office of THOMAS ENOCHS, in Market Street, next door to the north west corner of the Diamond,

The Practical Distiller, &c.

By SAMUEL M'HARRY.

Subscribers are requested to come forward, with as little delay as possible and receive their Books.

Pittsburgh, June 6th, 1809.

TO LET,

A House in Market Street, between Second and Third Streets. Enquire of JOSEPH HARBESON.

Pittsburgh, March 4, 1806.

N. B. A few APPRENTICES wanting to the Copper and Tin trades. Apply as above.

Pipe Manufactory.

WILLIAM PRICE,

Respectfully informs the Merchants of the Western Country, that they may be supplied with any quantity of the above article, carefully packed up so as to bear transporting to any distance either by land or water, at his Factory on the bank of the Monongahela river, adjoining the Ship-yard, Pittsburgh.

May 17, 1809.

Entered with the subscriber, a brown HORSE, about 15 years old, between 14 and 15 hands high, is blind in the off eye, and has a large lump on him off flank, and has the following brands, I. B. on the near shoulder, H. N. on the near hip, and F. S. on the off shoulder, a natural trotter, and shod all round.—The owner is desired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take him away.

JOHN BELL, Woodranger.

Chartiers creek, Allegheny county, May 27, 1809.

DOCTOR DAWSON,

HAS removed his Medical and Drug Store, to the house lately occupied by William Steele, Esq. in MARKET STREET, where he has just received a general and complete supply of *Fresh Drugs and Medicines, Family, Patent and Horse Medicines, Surgeons Instruments, Horse Phlemes, Spring and Plain Lancets, Paints of all kinds, Spirits of Turpentine, Perfumery, &c.* WARRANTED GENUINE; which, being purchased with CASH, enables him to sell them on as reasonable terms as any ever offered for sale in Pittsburgh.

☞ *Physicians will be supplied with genuine Medicines, at a small advance on the Philadelphia prices.*

May 17, 1809.

FRESH GOODS,

The subscriber has just received and offers for Sale at his Store in Market between Third and Fourth Streets, a general assortment of

SEASONABLE GOODS,

among which are the following, viz: Cambric, mull mull, and jaconet muslins, plain and figured leno muslins, book muslins, elegant robe dresses, calicoes, ginghams, shirting muslins, Irish linnens, long lawn, long and short yell w nankeens, blue and patteret nankeens, cotton cassimers, siersuckers, umbrellas, parasols, bonnets, leather, morocco and kid shoes, cloths, cassimers, and cords; also an assortment of queensware, hardware, groceries, &c. &c.

The above goods being selected from this spring's importations and laid in on the lowest terms, will enable the subscriber to sell them at the former low prices.

ROBERT M'KNIGHT.

Pittsburgh, May 20, 1809.

100 DOZEN OF

LONG'S SICKLES,

And a few barrels of

Flaxseed Oil,

FOR SALE,

for which Country Linnen will be taken in payment.

GEORGE SUTTON.

Pittsburgh, May 9, 1809.

THE subscriber grateful to his friends and customers for past favours, respectfully solicits a continuance of the same. Gentlemen who wish to obtain good articles in his line, will do well by calling, as he has and intends keeping patterns of the best superfine cloths, cassimers, moleskins, sattins, marsailles, silk florentines, toilinetts, and choice patterns of every article that constitutes the gentleman's suit, where they will be made up in the most fashionable manner, and on the most reasonable terms.

JOHN LINTON, Taylor, at the corner of Market and Second Streets.

Pittsburgh, May 9, 1809.

Entered with the subscriber, a bay Mare, 7 or 8 years old, between 13 and 14 hands high, her main cut and tail trimmed, has a star in her forehead and snip on her nose, a natural trotter, and shod before; also, a black Mare, 3 or 4 years old, between 14 and 15 hands high, a snip on her nose and hind legs white, her tail trimmed, a natural trotter. The owner is desired to come, prove property, pay charges, and take them away.

JOHN BELL, Woodranger.

Chartiers creek, Allegheny county, May 16, 1809.

FOR SALE,

A Donation Tract of Land situate in Butler county in the First Donation District and numbered 203—containing 200 acres The terms of sale will be made known by applying to H. HASLET.

Pittsburgh, 17th Nov. 1806.

M'Candless & Cochran,

Are just opening a large and elegant assortment of

Summer Goods,

of the latest importations and newest patterns, which they will sell at unusually low prices for Cash.

They have also received a complete assortment of *HARDWARE, QUEENSWARE* and *GROCERIES*, amongst which are White-lead, Whiting, and Spirits Turpentine.

They have on hand Pig Lead, Kentucky Cordage, and Tobacco of an excellent quality.

Also, Country Gin and Cider Royal.

Pittsburgh, May 31, 1809.

NEW GOODS.

The subscribers inform their friends and the public, that they have just received and are now opening at their Store, corner of Third and Market Streets, a handsome assortment of

Seasonable Merchandize,

of this Spring's importations, which they are happy to say they can sell as low as any goods formerly imported.

Denny & Foster.

Pittsburgh, 23d May, 1809.

A few hundred bushels of good WHEAT wanted, for which seventy-five cents per bushel will be given in merchandize or cash; also, the highest price for Corn, Rye or Oats.

To the Public.

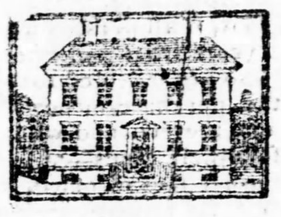
WHEREAS a report has been circulated through Robinson Township, that I have a petition to be forwarded to the Governor to obtain a Magistrates Commission, I take this method of informing the public that it is absolutely false; I suppose it to have originated in the illiterate brain of a nugacious creature, who recently petitioned for the same office and was rejected by his neighbours with contempt.

SAMUEL E. MARKS.

Robinson township, June 6, 1809.

FOUNTAIN TAVERN,

Pittsburgh.



THOMAS FERREE

Informs his friends and the public, that he has returned to his OLD STAND on the Bank of the Monongohela, lately occupied by Mr. John Kerr, where he hopes by keeping the best of Liquors and every other necessary accommodation to receive a share of the public favor.

May 12th, 1809.

N. B. A few genteel Boarders would be taken at a reasonable rate.

Six Cents Reward.

RANAWAY from the subscriber living in Pittsburgh, an apprentice to the Hatting business, named *JOHN ALLISON*, about 5 feet 7 inches high; had on when he went away a black coattee, brown overalls, yellow waistcoat, roram hat, and a pair of shoes. Whoever brings back said apprentice shall receive the above reward, but no charges.

JAMES THOMPSON.

May 21, 1809.

A Stray Mare.

BROKE into the inclosure of the subscriber about the 22d of April, a dark bay MARE, both hind feet white, bob tail, and main clipt, shod all round. The owner may apply to R. Tomar on the premises, at the foot of the Coal Hill, about one mile above Craig's ferry.

O. ORMSBY.

May 27, 1809.

Foreign Intelligence.

OF PORTUGAL.

LONDON, *April* 10.—The dispatch packet, captain Harrie, arrived on Friday at Falmouth, in 13 days from Lisbon, with letters and papers from that city to the 25th ult.—The French troops from Gallacia have entered Portugal, and advanced to Braga, on their way to Oporto. The Portuguese general having refused to lead his army against the enemy, on the approach of the latter to Chaves, a mutiny took place, and he was with his aid-de-camp, and one of his secretaries put to death.

The Secretary, when dying, is said to have confessed that a plan had been laid by the Portuguese General, in concert with the enemy, for the admission of a French army of 30,000 in three divisions into Portugal. The Portuguese have thus freed themselves from the treason and the traitors, are said to have assembled in considerable force, and defeated the enemy in two several actions, on the 10th and 18th. Little credit, is due to the latter part of the account; for the day before the packet left Lisbon, advcie was received there that a body of 8000 French had advanced to Braga, and were expected to enter Oporto in a few days, the greatest apprehensions were entertained for the safety of the shipping at Oporto, which it was feared would not be able to get out, owing to the very heavy sea on the bar. On entering the Portuguese territory, marshal Soult, the commander in chief of the French army issued a proclamation, in which he offers to the inhabitants protection of their persons and property and religion, and an amnesty, on condition of their surrender without resistance.

The British army at Lisbon, under Sir John Cradock, amounting to 16,000 men, were encamped round Lisbon where the cannon had been remounted on the forts, and every other preparation made for a vigorous defence. The brigade of general Hill, which sailed from Cork on the 27th ult. would probably reach the Tagus about the 2d inst. The packet left at Lisbon his majesty's ships Ganges, Semiramus, Amazon, Fisguard, Intelligent, and Nile. Sir Arthur Wellesley, we understand, is confident that the native troops, aided by a British force of 25,000 men, will be sufficient to defend Portugal against the enemy. The people appear to be well disposed towards us. As a proof of their confidence in our friendship, gen. Beresford has been appointed commander in chief of the Portuguese forces.

AFFAIRS OF AUSTRIA.

A paper of Tuesday states that the war of France will be conducted on a new plan. Our ministers, it says, have reason to believe, that while Bertheir, Massena and Oudinot advance by Augsbeurg, Ratisbon, Brannau and Straubing towards Lintz, Napoleon will, in person, take a new course, hitherto unattempted in his former campaigns. It is to penetrate through Carinthia and Carniola, into Croatia and Hungary, leaving Stiria and Austria altogether unattacked, and appearing, at the head of 70,000 men, under the walls of Buda. A convocation of the Hungarian States is then to be assembled there for the purpose of declaring the throne vacant, and of placing on it one of his brothers or generals. One letter dated from Vienna, received in London, mentions Jerome is destined for the king of Hungary, and that he is to be raplaced at Cassel by Bernadotte. The wisest measures have been taken by the cabinet and government of Austria, to reconciliate, to arm, and to attach the people, as well as the nobles of Hungary. Maria Theresa found, under similar circumstances, the best support of her crown, in the loyalty and devotion of that generous nation. We dare not, however, compare those dangers with the present awful revolutionary evils that overhang Europe; nor calculate on the defeat of Napoleon, because Belisise was driven back in 1742. Never did a crises impend, more full of hazard, or more appalling.

Specie has become so scarce in Austria, in consequence of the reports of a war that a ducat in gold was eagerly bought as 18 florins in Bank notes. When paper it at par the value of a ducat is 4 1-2 florins.

SWEDISH AFFAIRS.

Extract of a letter dated Stockholm, March 24, 8 P. M.

The king has this afternoon been removed under strong escort from Dortmingholm to Gripsholm, a Palace about 45 English miles from Stockholm. He has hitherto been kept closely confined, and has not been permitted to see the Queen.

About 600 Cossacks who had come over from Aland Greslehamm, being a part of the army who had taken the former Island, were on their march to Stockholm, when they were met by a flag of truce in the name of Duke Charles, and an armistice was immediately signed to wait the Emperor of Russia's answer.

By two Gottenburg mails which arrived last night, we have received intelligence from that place to the 1st inst. The report of the rising of the Delecarilians, for the purpose of affecting the liberation of their dethroned and imprisoned Monarch, appears altogether unworthy of credit.—The unfortunate Gustavus has been transferred to a fortress fifteen leagues more remote from this capital, where he con-

tinues closely confined, and all intercourse between him and his Queen is carefully prevented. The duke of Sudermania exercises the functions of royalty with uncontrouled power, and Adlersparre, who first gave the signal for insurrection, is arrived at Stockholm with a division of the western army. The inhabitants are stated to have conferred upon these troops every possible mark of approbation and regard.

It appears that the Russians had made considerable progress in their operations, when a flag of truce was sent by the duke of Sudermania, proposing an armistice.—The proposal was acceded to, the armistice concluded, and the terms dispatched by the Russian general to the Emperor Alexander.—Whether Sweden is to enjoy tranquility, and we are to be excluded from the Swedish ports, will, however, depend upon the decision of Bonaparte, to whom the question of peace or war is ultimately referred.

LONDON, *April* 9.

SIR JOHN MOORE'S CELEBRATED LAST LETTER.

Yesterday we were favoured with a copy of the following Letter of Sir John Moore, which has just been printed, in pursuance of the order of the House of Commons, and concerning which great curiosity has been excited.

Extract of a letter from Lieut. Gen. Sir John Moore, to Viscount Castlereagh, dated Corunna, Jan. 13, 1809.

"Situated as this army is at present, it is impossible for me to detail to your lordship the events which have taken place, since I had the honor to address you from Astorga, on the 31st of December: I have therefore determined to send to England, Brigadier General Charles Stewart, as the officer best qualified to give you every information you can want, both with respect to our actual situation, and the events which have led to it.

"Your lordship knows, that if I had followed my own opinion as a military man, I should have retired with the army from Salamanca. The Spanish armies were then beaten; there was no Spanish force to which we could unite, and I was satisfied that no efforts would be made to aid us, or to favor the cause in which we were engaged.

"I was sensible, however, that the apathy and indifference of the Spaniards would never have been believed: that had the British been withdrawn, the loss of the cause would have been imputed to their retreat, and it was necessary to risk this army to convince the people of England, as well as the rest of Europe, that the Spaniards had neither the power nor the inclination to make efforts for themselves! It was for this reason that I made the march to Sahugun. As a diversion, it succeeded; I brought the whole disposable force of the French against this army, and it has been allowed to follow me, without a single movement being made to favor my retreat.—The people of the Gallicias, though armed made no attempt to stop the the passage of the French through their mountains. They abandoned their dwellings at our approach, drove away their carts, oxen, and every thing that could be of the smallest aid to the army. The consequence has been that our sick have been left behind; and when our horses or mules failed, which, on such marches, and thro' such a country, was the case to a great extent, baggage, ammunition, and stores, &c. and even money, were necessarily destroyed or abandoned.

"I am sorry to say, that the army, whose conduct I had reason to extol on its march thro' Portugal, and on its arrival in Spain, has totally changed its character since it began to retreat. I can say nothing in its favor, but that when there was a prospect of fighting the enemy, the men were then orderly and seemed pleased and determined to do their duty. In front of Villa Franca, the French came up with the reserve, with which I was covering the retreat of the army; they attacked it at Calcebelos. I retired, covered by the 95th regiment, and marched that night to Herresias, and from thence to Nogales and Luego, where I had ordered the different divisions which preceded me to halt and collect. At Luego, the French again came up with us.—They attacked our advanced posts on the 6th and 7th, and were repulsed in both attempts, with loss on our side. I heard from prisoners taken, that three divisions of the French army were come up, commanded by marshal Soult; I therefore expected to be attacked on the morning of the 8th. It was my wish to come to that issue; I had perfect confidence in the valour of the troops, and it was only by crippling the enemy that we could hope either to retreat or to embark unmolested. I made every preparation to receive the attack, and drew out the army in the morning to offer battle.—This was not marshal Soult's object. He either did not think himself sufficiently strong, or he wished to play a surer game, by attacking us on our march, or during our embarkation.—The country was intersected, and his position too strong for me to attack with an inferior force. The want of provisions would not enable me to wait longer. I marched that night; and in two forced marches, bivouacing for 6 or 8 hours in the rain, I reached Betanzos on the 10th instant.

"At Luego, I was sensible of the impossibility of reaching Vigo, which was at too great a distance, and offered no advantages to embark in the face of an enemy. My intention was then to have retreated to the peninsula of Betanzos, where I hoped to find a position to cover the embarkation of the army in Ayres or Redes bay; but having sent an officer to reconnoitre it, by his report I was determined to prefer this place. I gave notice to the admiral of my intention, and begged that the transports might be brought to Corunna: If I had found them here on my arrival on the 11th, the embarkation would easily have been effected, for I had gained several marches on the French. They have now come up with us, the transports have not arrived; my position in front of this place is a very bad one; and this place, if I am forced to retire into it, is commanded within musket shot, and the harbour will be so commanded by cannon on the coast, that no ship will be able to lay in it. In short, my lord, general Stewart will inform you how critical our situation is. It has been recommended to me to make a proposal to the enemy, to induce him to allow us to embark quietly, in which case he gets us out of the country soon, and this place, with its stores, &c. complete; that otherwise we have the power to make a long defence, which must cause the destruction of the town. I am averse to make any such proposal, and am exceedingly doubtful if it would be attended with any good effect; but whatever I resolve on this head, I hope your lordship will rest assured, that I shall accept no terms that are in the least dishonorable to the army or to the country."

The Pittsburgh Gazette.

WEDNESDAY, June 14, 1809.

It is with pleasure we mention, that the STEAM MILL built in this town by Messrs. Oliver and Owen Evans, will be in complete operation in a few days. On Saturday last the whole of the machinery was put in motion, and we are happy to find that it answered the most sanguine expectations. It is a very valuable acquisition to the Western Country, and to the farmers in the neighbourhood of this place it will be a source of profit and great conveniency, as they will always be able to command a good price in cash for their grain, without the trouble and loss of time in attending mills, etc.

We hope that the proprietors will receive from a generous public the encouragement due to so expensive, and arduous an undertaking.

"RESTORATION OF COMMERCE."

The 10th of June.

THIS DAY, which restores to a distressed nation her rights of intercourse and commerce with Great-Britain, and which will be a glorious epoch in the annals of our country, was celebrated by the Pittsburgh Federal Light Infantry Company. At 2 o'clock in the afternoon the Company paraded in the Public Square, and then marched through different streets of the town preceded by a number of ship-carpenters carrying the insignia of their profession, and a flag representing a ship in full dress, with the motto, "*Restoration of Commerce.*" After performing the duties prescribed by the orders of the day, they returned to the Public Square, and were dismissed by the commanding officer, Lieut. Wilkins.

On this auspicious event we congratulate the public.

Highly interesting to the holders of unpatented lands in Pennsylvania.

By an act of the legislature of this commonwealth, entitled "An act to encourage the patenting of lands, and for other purposes," passed the 4th of April 1805, it is declared in the first section that, "all persons who may apply within three years from and after the passing of this act, who are indebted to this commonwealth for the purchase-money of lands, and the interest due thereon, and who have received patents for their lands—and on the payment of the usual fees of office, such persons shall receive their patents upon executing a mortgage to the governor for the use of the commonwealth, to secure the payment of the aggregate of the arrears of purchase-money and interest due, in ten equal annual instalments," &c. The citizens will observe, that the mortgages are prepared by the land office, at the expense of the state, and there can be no additional fees charged in obtaining their patents, under this law.

Compound interest charged on unpatented lands from the first day of September next, for two years back, and from thence until the land be patented! By "an act directing the mode of settling accounts in the office, &c." passed the 13th of April, 1807—it is declared, "that it shall be the duty of the receiver general of the land office, on the settlement of any account of monies due on the lands, *etc.*"—To ascertain the amount of principal and interest due at the time of passing this act, upon such account, and upon the aggregate amount so found due, it shall be his duty to charge interest, until the amount of the account is discharged, *etc.*" And by another act, dated the 14th day of March, 1808: it is directed in the second section, "that nothing herein contained shall be understood to authorize the receiver general to settle any account of monies due on such land" (unpatented) "in any other manner than is directed by the said act" (directing the mode of settling accounts, *etc.* above recited) "unless application for that purpose be made before the expiration of the period above limited,") to wit, the first of September, 1809) "but in all cases of application after that period," (the first of September next) "interest shall be charged upon the aggregate sum, from the time of passing the said act," to wit, from the 13th of April, 1807.

☞ The printers of newspapers are requested to insert the above for general information.

The general approbation which has followed the first measure of Mr. Madison's administration, must afford him an indisputable assurance, that so long as his course is marked by a spirit of sound and impartial policy towards foreign nations, and by a liberal and enlightened attention to objects of interior concern, he will be upheld by the unanimous sentiment of the whole country.—This assurance will inspire his councils with a salutary confidence in their own resources, and contribute substantially to alloy the acrimony of party.—It would be absurd to suppose, that Mr. Madison, or any other human being at the head of a government, can escape all censure. As long as human nature is invested with its passions and prejudices, it will be the fate of every public character to be assailed by some of them. It is the part of true philosophy, however, to blunt the shafts of calumny and detraction, by a rigid adherence to the line of public duty, thereby drawing round his character the impenetrable bulwark of the approbation of the good and the wise. The clamors of the wicked, the intriguing, and the desperate, will then break in empty and harmless murmurs at his feet.

The people of Pennsylvania will read the following document from under the hand of their Governor Simon Snyder, with disgust and mortification.

The following is an extract of a letter from Governor Snyder, read at a feast given by a parcel of Red-hot Democrats in Philadelphia, to General Bright and his companions.

From the Democratic Press of the 26th.

"Gen MICHAEL BRIGHT and men, for their manly, dignified and patriotic conduct, in defending the just rights of the State, against Judicial Usurpation, have my full and entire approbation, and I am confident, that of the Legislature and people of Pennsylvania, and of every Independent citizen of the United States.

"The General's patriotism evinced in early life during our revolutionary struggle, has secured him the esteem of every Whig of '76, and must command the admiration and gratitude of all their descendants who dare, in these days of Judicial Dictation, to appreciate rational liberty fixed by known laws. To perpetuate his republican virtues—to render his name immortal, it but remained to immolate him on the altar of Judicial Vengeance.

"I want words to express fully the high consideration I have for him and those who, in obedience to the Law, participated with him in the honor of defending the local state sovereignty, in the case of Olmstead—Let it suffice to say, that I should deem it an honor, could I call the least worthy of them Brother.

SIMON SNYDER.

Selin's Grove, May 15, 1809."

CONGRESS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Monday, May 29.

Mr. Stanford, after some introductory remarks, submitted the following resolution:—

Resolved, That the committee appointed to enquire what prosecutions for *LIBELS* at common law have been instituted in the courts of the United States, be instructed to enquire what prosecutions for libels were instituted under the act in addition to the act for the punishment of certain crimes against the United States, (sedition law) passed on the 14th day of July, 1798, and into the expediency of remunerating the sufferers under the same.

Mr. Sawyer moved to amend the resolution, by adding the following words:—"and that the committee be instructed to enquire whether any and what private compensation was made to such suffering persons."

Mr. Dana said it might be very amusing to know who had contributed to the relief of persons who had been punished for libels under the sedition law; he should have no objection, for instance, to know *who had assisted* James Thompson Callender. But he did not see how this inquiry could be made.

Mr. Quincey said, if the object of the gentleman who proposed the amendment, was, that those who had contributed to the relief of persons who had suffered under the sedition law should receive back their money, he thought the best way would be for them to bring their claims before the house.

Mr. Sawyer's amendment was lost.

Mr. Ross moved to amend the resolution, by adding the following words—"and also, that the committee be instructed to inquire whether any and what compensation to persons who have suffered in consequence of *opposing* the act for laying and collecting a direct tax," (in Northampton county, Pennsylvania.)

Mr. Dana said, that, if it would be in order, he should probably, if that amendment were adopted, move further to amend the resolution, by inserting a provision to remunerate those persons who had suffered in consequence of their *submission* to the several embargo laws, as he considered this the most meritorious kind of suffering.

Mr. Gardenier suggested to the gentleman from Pensylvania (*Mr.* Ross) whether it would not be proper to enlarge his amendment, so as to provide for the remuneration of all those who had quietly paid those taxes. This would be no more than fair—unless it was admitted that there was something peculiarly honorable and praiseworthy in resisting the laws of the Union.

Mr. Ross insisted that his constituents (Northampton county) were as much entitled to remuneration for their sufferings as any of those who had suffered under the sedition law; since they, he said, had presented an irresistable phalanx to the high handed measures of government, and had greatly aided the cause of democracy.

Mr. Potter inquired whether the house was sitting as legislators, or as offering premiums for breaking the very laws which they once were making. If this precedent be once established, the government would never know when to stop: Persons who had suffered for breaches of the embargo laws would have an equal claim to remuneration.

Mr. Rhea moved that the further consideration of the resolution be postponed indefinitely, for the purpose of taking up more important business.

This motion, after some debate, was carried, ayes 69, noes 50.

Mr. Randolph said he had a motion of great importance to submit. He had long been of opinion that the rules and articles of war, for the government of the army were too rigorous. He did not refer to those mercenaries who sold themselves to be kicked and cuffed and "shot at for six pence a day;" but the militia the freemen of the country, who were to be governed by those rules and articles when in actual service. He was certain that if an officer of the militia should execute his duty by punishing a militia-man according to the present rules and articles of war (in which there was not one principle of liberty) his life would be in danger. He had been fortified in his opinion on this subject, not only by conversations with some of the able officers in this country, but the practice of the greatest military power on the face of the earth—the French. With them there was no other punishment for soldiers but solitary confinement or death—the only kinds of punishment which did not degrade a freeman. He had been informed, and believed it was a fact that the Spaniards had been disgusted with the conduct of the British officers in the late campaign in so frequently flogging their soldiers, insomuch that they frequently cried shame! and that they had invented a nickname in their language for the British troops, which signified 'Raw-backs.' *Mr.* R. made a variety of additional remarks to show the absolute necessity of ameliorating the regulations of the government of the army or of making a new code for the government of the militia; after which he submitted the following resolution which was agreed to without debate, and referred to a committee of seven members, with leave to report by bill or otherwise:

Resolved, That a committee be appointed to take into consideration the acts establishing rules and articles for the government of the army of the United States, and report whether any and what alterations it is expedient to make in the same.

A message was received from the president of the United States, transmitting a report of the secretary at war giving a statement of the progress made in the enlistment of men under the act of 12th April 1808, and of their present state, &c. The message and documents were referred to the committee on the military establishment.

Tuesday, May 30.

Mr. Randolph said that it was now precisely ten years since he had the honor of being a member of this house. The first session of the sixth Congress was held at Philadelphia in December, '99; and at that session a law was passed for taking the second census of the inhabitants of U. States. It had been then allowed on all hands that the law was delayed so long, that the marshals had not time to make the proper enumeration in as accurate and faithful a manner as it ought to have been done. On the third census of the people of the United States would depend not merely the gross numbers of this house, but the southern and western, and, in fact of the middle and eastern states, for perhaps none were increasing with greater rapidity than the two great middle states of New-York and Pennsylvania. He tho't that provisions should be made at this session for taking the third census. Such a provision could not accelerate the time, but would enable the officers of the U. States to take proper means to ensure the excellence of the work. He therefore moved—

"That provision ought to be made by law for taking the third census of the inhabitants of the U. States.

Mr. Lyon expressed his pleasure at seeing this proposition introduced. He said it was important that the people of the U. States should be represented according to their numbers. The district which he had the honor to represent contained more than 100,000 souls. The state of Ohio had by this time a population of 200,000 souls and had but one representative; The state of Tennessee had perhaps doubled its population. It behoved Congress to set about the business as soon as they could.

Mr. W. Alston conceived that it was necessary that the census should be taken in every part of the Union as nearly at the same time as possible. Were the law now to be passed, it might be taken in some parts of the United States between now and January next, and in other parts in not less than 3 years. He hoped he said that the house would not be thus troubled with unnecessary business. If the passage of the law were deferred for a session or two, the different parts would be more equally represented; though an immediate census might be favorable to his part of the country, because he was convinced that it was losing ground in the general scale of population of the United States.

On the suggestion of *Mr.* Quincey, with the consent of *Mr.* Randolph, the motion was ordered to lie on the table—Ayes 101.

Messrs. Gholson and Fisk were appointed a committee of enrolled bills on the part of this house.

Mr. Morrow reported a bill supplementary to an act entitled an act making an appropriation for carrying into effect a treaty between the U. States and the Chickasaw nation of Indians and for establishing a land office in the Mississippi territory—Read twice and referred.

Mr. J. G. Jackson, from the committee on our foreign relations, reported a bill to repeal the act laying an embargo on all ships or vessels in the ports and harbors of the United States and the several acts supplementary thereto, and to revive and amend the act entitled an act interdicting commercial intercourse with G. Britain and France and their dependencies—Twice read and made the order of the day for Friday next.

Mr. Dana said that he rose for the purpose of calling the attention of the house to a subject which could not but be interesting to the councils of the nation. It related to American seamen. He wished to propose a resolution, the object of which was to designate American seamen, and to ensure to them the benefits properly appertaining to that character. It was a proposition which could not impede any object which the administration could have in view, or embarrass any negociation with foreign nations. He was the more desirous to bring up this subject, because it was extremely difficult to ascertain the number of foreign seamen in the service of the United States. In answer to an enquiry made at the last session with a view to ascertain the number of foreign seamen who had been naturalized, an answer had been received, which, although he knew much deception had been practised, astonished him. He said it might be presumed that there were on board American shipping between ten and twenty thousand seamen, who were not natives of America. In the course of twelve years, the whole number of persons naturalized according to the laws of the U. States, and registered as seamen, did not amount to *four hundred and fifty!* It might be set down for fact *Mr.* Dana said, that under our existing laws not less than 10,000 certificates of protection are annually afloat, which are obtained by false swearing. To this fraud he wished to put an end. For the security and encouragement of our seamen therefore, he proposed the following resolution:

Resolved, That for the benefit of the seamen of the United States, it is proper to make provision that registered ships or vessels shall not be entitled to the privilege of ships or vessels of the United States, unless a certain proportion of mariners on board the same shall be mariners of the United States.

On the suggestion of *Mr.* Burwell, with the consent of *Mr.* Dana, the resolution was ordered to lie on the table.

Wednesday, May 31.

Mr. Nelson offered the following resolution. Resolved, That a committee be appointed to enquire into the expediency of making provision by law for the relief of infirm, disabled and superannuated officers and soldiers of the late revolutionary army, and the army of the United States, and that they report by bill or otherwise. Referred to a committee of five.

Mr. Randolph, after some preliminary observations, offered the following resolution — Resolved, That a committee be appointed to enquire whether any and what provision ought to be made by law in relation to a summary mode of proceeding against marshals and their deputies who have received money by virtue of executions issued from the courts of the U. States. Committee of five appointed.

Mr. Dana submitted the following resolution for consideration:—Resolved, That it is expedient to make provision by law to allow merchant vessels of the United States to be armed *for defence* in voyages to ports of Europe, or the West-Indies, or Atlantic coast of America, and accordingly to furnish the documentary evidence which may be proper in any such case to manifest the defensive character of the armament allowed; and at the same time to require securities for the vessels respectively, that they shall not proceed to any port known to be actually blockaded, nor carry articles contraband of war to the dominions of a belligerent power, nor violate the laws or treaties of the United States, or the rules of public law by them acknowledged, but will observe the instructions which may be given by the President of the United States, for preventing any such violations, and that satisfaction shall be made for all damages and injuries, if any should be committed in contradiction thereof.

[*The following eloquent address to the citizens of the United States, is extracted from an essay in the Providence (R. I.) Gazette, under the signature of* "DION." *To all Americans who possess patriotism and sensibility, it will recommend itself.*

To what but to a mysterious and unjust foreign influence can you attribute the connection which your government has endeavored to form with France? It is required by justice? Justice to Napoleon! Profane not the sacred name of justice by the idea. There is justice in Heaven. Beware, least it descend in unerring bolts upon the guilty nation which impiously assists the destroyer of mankind.

Will you say that an alliance with Napoleon will produce some important and lasting advantages to this nation? Deluded men! cast your thoughts on the wide Atlantic, and traverse in idea the continent of Europe. Who is she, that in the gloomy mantle of woe, advances towards you with a mournful pace, and fixes on you a hopeless eye of misery? Her name is SWITZERLAND—Once, with exultation, she bound the cap of liberty upon her brows, and looked abroad with a countenance that diffused the joys of independence. Profusion every where met her footsteps, and the blessing of Heaven's peace encircled and protected her. Now her face is darkened with sorrow, and her tears fall cold upon her bosom. She leads you to Mount Blanc's aerial top, and looks upon the scenes below; they are gloomy and desolate. She directs your view to her lakes; they are tinged with red. She points to her vales; they are flooded with the blood of her sons. Do you ask, what fell destroyer has produced this scene of horror? Her eyes is fixed upon Napoleon, while with an impressive voice, she warns you to *beware!*

Who is this that rises from the sea with a vacant and unmeaning countenance, and casts about her a look of unmeaning despair? It is HOLLAND. Worn down and dispirited by the galling chains of her oppressors, the flush of sensibility has left her cheek, and she has forgotten to feel. Her freedom was procured by a struggle of thirty years, and during the revolutions of nearly two hundred summers she preserved it with enthusiastic love. Her cities raised their lofty spires from the midst of the ocean, and echoed with the sounds of industry; while the wealth of distant nations floated upon the bosom of the seas. But she joined her hand to the proffered hand of a dissembling tyrant, and that moment was a slave. Do you demand who has impoverished her cities, plundered her fields, dishonored her matrons, and drawn forth her youth to ambitious wars, from which there is no return? The question has roused her from insensibility. She points to Napoleon, and wildly calls to you, *beware!*

Who is it that advances with troubled and unequal steps, her hair scattered by the wind, and her eyes shooting the horrors of remorse? It is PRUSSIA. Actuated by hopes of reward, and fearing the tyrant's power, she yielded him a guilty assistance. Her sufferings now requite her baseness, and prove to the world that there is no faith among the unjust. Let the miseries she endures from her oppressor, and from the stings of conscience, solemnly warn you to *beware!*

Who is she that stands with an air of intrepidity, in one hand brandishing a spear, in the other waving a banner? On her head is the helmet of war, and lightning in her eyes? It is SPAIN. In a moment of peace, while reposing in confidence upon the security of an alliance, she has discovered, in her *pretended friend* her BETRAYER. As one stung by an unheeded serpent, she has started with indignation at the insult, and thrown resistance into her sinews. Blood flows around her, & she sees her cities sacked by a merciless soldiery. She points to the bodies of her heroes that strew her plains, and command you to *beware!*

Beyond, is ITALY, mourning over the sad relics of her ancient glory. Her ravaged plains that once bloomed in the luxuriant pride of spontaneous profusion, her prostrate columns, her smoking temples, and her blood stained bridges, are constantly warning you to *beware of Napoleon.*

My countrymen, whoever and wherever you are that have viewed with indifference the measures of your government, and have suffered yourselves to be carried whithersoever they would lead you, let the hints I have here offered, rouse to reflection. From the dark circle of collected dangers that surround her sacred head, is heard THE VOICE OF YOUR COUNTRY. She tells you that the United Strength of her Sons alone can rescue her; And she solemnly bids you remember that the man who neglects to exert himself for the rescue of his country from destruction, differs in no degree of guilt from him who fixes a dagger in her heart!

[After perusing the foregoing excellent article, the reader may not be displeased at finding some additional arguments in the following extract from the Norfolk Ledger.]

"A few days since accident put into our hands some remarks of CARNOT, a name which, though now obscured by the superior splendor of the Corsian usurper, is nevertheless well remembered by those who have bestowed any attention on the events of the French revolution. About the beginning of the year 1795, Carnot was sent into that unfortunate country "La Vendee," and in an address exhorting the people of it to submit to the rulers of the regicide faction, he took occasion to notice the United States in the following manner:

"The resentment of the world we fear not. We have already thrown down the gauntlet to all Europe, and as to the *petty states of America les ingrats*, we owe them no good office; for although they had almost brought themselves into a war with the English from their partiality to our cause, yet when it was ready to burst out, from an obedience to the influence and virtue of *one man*, they retreated. But let us prosecute the war against those islanders (the English) to their utter extermination; and when this *happy event* shall take place, we shall not only be able to dictate peace or war, as either may suit, but also to establish a predominant influence *over* all Europe AND AMERICA."

ST. LOUIS,
WEDNESDAY, *May* 17, 1809.

On authority of letters recently received by his excellency governor Lewis and general William Clark, we are authorised to state, that on the 6th instant, a soldier belonging to Fort Belle-view, was surprised by two Indians, at the distance of about a mile from the fort, and compelled to give them his frock and vest. He at first refused to be despoiled of his cloaths in this insulting manner, but thought it prudent to surrender them, on their presenting a rifle to his bosom, and threatening to put him to death, if he did not comply with their demand. —They then suffered him to return home; but made chace after him for about half a mile; whether in mere sportive wantoness, or for the purpose of still taking his life, is uncertain.

This occurrence, together with the movements of the Indians in considerable bodies, through the interior country, has induced capt. Pratte to remain with his detachment at Belle-view longer than was at first deemed necessary by capt. House of the U. S. Artillery, with whom he was sent to co-operate.

An express who was dispatched to Rocky river, was fired on by several Puants alias Winnebagoes near the camp which they have established on the east side of the Mississippi, about eight leagues above Fort Madison, (lately called Belle-view) about the same time that the attempt was made on the soldier.

Nothing short of military coercion will restore the affairs of the upper country to their accustomed regularity and order.

GENERAL ORDERS.

HEAD QUARTERS.

St. Louis, May 8th, 1809.

The commander in chief in consequence of information received last evening and this morning, by way of the Mississippi and Illinois rivers, is induced to believe that the failure of the late attack by the Sauks on the post of Belle-view together with the preparatory measures which were taken for the defence of our frontier, have for the present disconcerted the hostile plans of the Indians.

The war party of the Sauks have disbanded themselves except about thirty, who have directed their course towards the Osage villages west of the Missouri. Every information confirms the opinion formerly advanced in relation to the hostile designs of the Indians east of the Mississippi and on the borders of the lakes; our safety depends on our vigilence; the enemy meerly wait the re-concertion of measures and a more favourable moment of attack; most of them are at this moment engaged in planting their corn; in the mean time the commander in chief has thought proper to direct the volunteer companies encamped at the towns of St. Louis and St. Charles, to return under the command of their proper officers to their respective company rendezvouses where they will be dismissed, but are requested to hold themselves in readiness to march again at a moment's warning should it be necessary. The commander in chief feels a perfect conviction that the volunteer companies of this territory form the strong arm of its defence and he therefore assures them, that nothing shall be left undone on his part more effectually to arm and equip them.

MERIWETHER LEWIS.

PHILADELPHIA, *June* 3.

Letters from Washington state, that Mr. Jefferson and his popularity are passing fast away. His systems are falling. It is confidently stated that the gun-boats will shortly be sold at an immense loss. Both the Secretary at War and of the Navy have strongly advised to the sale. Indeed Eustis stated to the committee that they had better be sold for ten dollars a piece, than be kept on hand sixty days."

NEW-YORK, *May* 28.

Last evening arrived the Spanish schooner *Good-Voyage*, ——, 40 days from Liverpool, three days later than were received by an arrival at your port a few days since. The lawful king of Sweden was still in close confinement, and his uncle, who had usurped the crown, had concluded an armistice with Russia, which had been sent to Bonaparte for his inspection and approval. Hostilities between Austria and France had not commenced, or at least no blow had been struck on either side, nor do I think there will be very soon. The accounts from Spain are no later than we are already in possession of. Vigo was said to be taken by the Spaniards.

LIVERPOOL *April* 15.—A variety of accounts have been received from Spain during the present week but none perhaps which can be implicity depended on. The news which has arrived is very various in its complexion, some of the details being highly encouraging, and others very unfavorable to the patriotic cause, but unhappily that part of the intelligence which has the greatest appearance of authenticity, is the most disastrous. The Spanish army in Catalonia, it appears, has been exposed since the fall of Sarragossa, to the whole of that part of the enemy's force which had been released from the arduous duties of that protracted siege. This force having been strongly reinforced, has attacked the patriotic army and completely routed it; the consequence of which is, that the French will obtain undisturbed possession of the fertile province of Valencia, where their various pressing wants may be amply supplied.

To counterbalance this misfortune, we are informed that the Gallicians are again roused from their torpor, and are acting with such energy, that the enemy can hardly maintain his footing in that province. From other parts of the north the accounts are not less favorable. Dispatches have been received by our government announcing that the port of Vigo has been taken by the united English and Spaniards, with 1500 prisoners, and a large quantity of stores. In the south, no despondency appears either in the people or the patriotic government. The Seville Gazette contains some spirited observations on the conduct of the French, and the present state of the campaign; and a calculation is made that not less than 163,000 of the enemy's troops have fallen victims to the sword, disease, and fury of the people.

It would seem nevertheless, that the forces of the enemy reduced as they undoubtedly must be, are, however, not completely occupied by the conquest of Spain, for they have been able to detach a large force against Portugal. A considerable French army has already reached that country, and is approaching towards the capital, so that unless the British army, which is now very strong, should judge it expedient to quit the country, a severe contest may be expected. We are afraid that sir A. Wellesley, with his powerful reinforcement, will arrive too late.

Sing's Patent Itch Ointment.

Just received and for Sale, by

J. P. & J. W. Skelton,

DRUGGISTS.

A quantity of this invaluable Ointment, warranted superior to any every sold.

Pittsburgh, June 13, 1809.

N. B. Merchants will be supplied at Three Dollars per dozen. Retail price Fifty Cents.

NOTICE.

ALL persons indebted to the estate of *James Woodburn*, deceased, are requested to make payment immediately to the subscribers, and those having any demands against said estate, are desired to render them, properly attested, for settlement.

WM. WILSON,
WM. WOODBURN. } *Exr's.*

June 7, 1809.

JOHN BAIRD,

MERCHANT TAYLOR.

THANKFUL to his customers in general for past favors, wishes to inform them that he has just received an elegant assortment of the most fashionable and best

London Superfine Cloths, Cassimers, Waistcoating, &c.

LIKEWISE

Long and Short NANKEENS

of the first quality, and trimmings suitable for them. Those who wish to favor him with their custom may depend on having their work done in the latest London Fashions, and neatest manner.

N. B. He once more earnestly requests those indebted to come forward and pay off their respective balances, in order that he may meet his engagements made in Philadelphia. Money he must have, and he would be sorry his friends would put him to the disagreeable necessity of employing some person to collect his debts; as no longer indulgence can be give after 60 days from this date.

Pittsburgh June 12, 1809.

To be Let on Ground Rent forever.

A Lot of 40 feet front on Fifth-street, adjoining where WM. Woods, Esq now lives, and 40 feet on Diamond-alley, adjoining Mr. Bowman; Also, one other Lot of 60 feet front on Penn-street, and running to the Allegheny river, 410 feet, adjoining the ferry now occupied by Jeremiah Sturgeon. For terms and further particulars apply to the subscriber in the Public Square, nearly opposite the Market House.

ROBERT PEEBLES.

Pittsburgh, June 12, 1889.

For Sale at this Office, neatly printed,

Justices Blanks,

Of the latest and best forms, viz.

SUBPOENAS FOR WITNESSES, WARRANTS, SUMMONSES, EXECUTIONS. &c.

Blank Mortgages,

Handsomely printed, on good paper,
For Sale at this Office.

THE subscriber offers For Sale,

A TRACT OF LAND,

On Girty's Run, containing two hundred acres, about 6 miles from Pittsburgh, in a fine settlement; on which there is a good two story log House, a Barn, about forty acres cleared and under good fence, and a good sugar camp.

For terms apply to Henry Haslet, Esq. Mr. Baltzer Good, on the Franklin road, or to Mr. John Ferree at the office of the subscriber.

JOHN WILKINS, jr.

Pittsburgh, 1st Feb. 1808.

LAND FOR SALE.

THE subscriber proposes to sell the following tract of Land, on Peters creek, two and a half miles from the mouth, in Mifflin township, Allegheny county, two miles from Elizabeth town, and twelve from Pittsburgh.—The tract contains three hundred acres, and the usual allowance; the land is of the first quality; upwards of one hundred acres cleared, and under good fence, of which about twenty acres are meadow. On the tract are an orchard of upwards of two hundred bearing apple trees, a grist mill, saw mill, and powder mill, and other necessary buildings to accommodate three or four families.—The land will divide well into two farms. From eight hundred to one thousand weight of sugar, is made yearly.

For terms apply to the subscriber living on the premises.

Joel Ferree.

Feb. 28, 1809. tf.

CASTINGS,

FROM BIER & ELLIOTT'S.

A CONSTANT supply of Castings of every description, and equal in quality of metal and workmanship to any offered at the Pittsburgh market, may be had at the Warehouse of Mr. BOYLE IRWIN, where merchants may be supplied on liberal terms.

Pittsburgh, 6th Dec. 1808.

Lots to Lease,

FOR the term of 15 years from the first of April next, by the subscribers, (Guardians to the heirs of William Porter, dec'd)—160 feet running from Front to Second Streets, on Wood Street, 60 feet deep—*Also*, 100 feet on Wood Street, adjoining Wm. M'Cullough's Tavern, same depth. For all or any part of which, proposals will be received by

BOYLE IRWIN, } Guar-
JOHN JOHNSTON, } dians.

Pittsburgh, Jan. 17, 1809.

CHEAP LEATHER.

TO close a consignment, the subscribers will dispose of a quantity of Spanish Sole Leather, at the low price of 20 cents per pound, by the hundred, for cash only.

DENNY & FOSTER.

Pittsburgh, March 27, 1808. tf.

Public Notice.

Persons having demands against the estate of the late William Porter, of Pittsburgh, dec'd, are requested to present the same to subscribers for settlement. Debtors to the estate will please to make payment as speedily as possible.

Alexander M'Laughlin,
Anthony Beelen, } Exec'rs.
Zachariah A. Tannehill,

Pittsburgh, Oct. 15, 1808.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber, about to remove to his iron works on the Juniata, near Bedford, informs his friends and the public in general, that he has appointed Mr. GEO. SUTTON, merchant, of this place, his agent, to transact all his business—to whom he intends forwarding a constant supply of Rolled, Rod and Bar Iron, Castings, Nails &c. which he will sell low for cash or negotiable paper. All those indebted to the subscriber, will pay the same to Mr. Sutton without delay; and those having any demands, will call on him for settlement.

WILLIAM LANE.

Pittsburgh, Sept. 3, 1808.

RAGS

THE highest price, in Cash, given for clean *Linnen* and *Cotton Rags*, at this Office.

Pittsburgh
Flint Glass Manufactory.

Benjamin Bakewell & Co.

Inform their friends and the public, that they have recently enlarged their assortment of *GLASS-WARE*, and offer for Sale, upon their usual terms, the following articles, viz.

DECANTERS, quart and pint, common, ringed and plain.
Ditto, ditto, best double flint, ditto.
Ditto, half pint and gill common ditto.
Tumblers, quart, pint, half pint, and gill ditto.
Ditto, best double flint ditto.
Goblets, pint, half pint, and gill ditto.
Wine Glasses, common and best.
Jars, half gallon, quart, pint, and half pint.
Tinctures, ditto, ditto.
Lamps—globe, street and table.
Ditto, vase with shades
Butter basins, with covers, assorted colours
Sugar ditto, and cream jugs ditto.
Cups, quart, pint, half pint and gill.
Water decanters, wine coolers, finger cups.
Egg cups, cruets, mustard pots,
Salts, proof phials, root glasses.
Jelly and Syllabub glasses.
Electrical cylinders and jars.
Retorts and receivers, mortars and pestles.
Square stopper bottles, funnels.
Jars and beakers for chimney ornaments.
Confectionary glasses, salvers.
Barometer and thermometer tubes.
Breast pipes and nipple glasses.
Corals for children, cupping glasses.
Ink stands, smelling bottles, &c. &c.

N. B. Wanted some good steady FLINT GLASS BLOWERS, and a few APPRENTICE BOYS who, if well recommended, will meet with good encouragement.

Also, POT and PEARL ASHES, for which Cash will be given.

Pittsburgh, April 12, 1809.

FOR SALE,

A valuable Tract of Land, containing about 300 acres, situate in Versailles township, Allegheny county, near the state road; about seventy acres of the land cleared, five of which are in good meadow, and twenty acres more may be made; two small dwelling houses with stone chimnies, one end of a barn raised, a large and commodious house for a distillery, and an excellent spring of never failing water near the still-house. It adjoins lands of George Miller, John Irwin, Esq. William Boyd, and others, and is now in the tenure of Archibald Johnston, who will shew the premises to any person inclined to purchase. For terms (which are very reasonable) apply to *George Armstrong Esq. Greensburgh*, or to the subscriber in Pittsburgh.

STEEL SEMPLE.

October 24, 1808.

ROPE MANUFACTORY.

THE subscriber having her Rope Walk now in complete order, will be enabled to keep a constant supply of ROPES superior and cheaper to any imported from Kentucky, which she offers for sale at the following prices.

Bedcords,	28 yards,	37 1-2 Cts.	per piece.
Lacings,	18 do.	25	do.
Ploughlines,	24 do.	18 3-4	do.
Tarred Cordage		12 1-2	lb.
White do.		13	do.

A reasonable discount will be made when taken by the quantity.

She has on hand, and will constantly keep, a complete assortment of CUT & WROUGHT NAILS and SPRIGS.

Cash, at seven cents per lb. will be given for sound, clean *HEMP*.

MARY IRWIN,
At the corner of Liberty and Third sts. Pittsburgh, Nov. 15, 1808.

GUN POWDER.

THE subscribers have on hand, and intend constantly to keep, at their Powder Mill, on Peters creek, two miles from Elizabeth town, a supply of their best manufactured RIFLE POWDER, which they will sell low for cash or on short credit.

From the long experience of this Powder, in most parts of this western country, and its high repute among our greatest gunners, we flatter ourselves with the hope of receiving a part of the public patronage.

Joel & Isaac Ferree.

Feb. 28, 1809. tf.

Fresh Patent Medicine.

HAMILTON's ELIXIR

FOR COUGHS.

THE increasing reputation of Hamilton's Elixir (which during the last *nine years* has become celebrated throughout the United States) warrants the assertion that it is the *best remedy* now in use for Colds, obstinate coughs, asthmas and approaching consumptions. Experience has taught thousands, that the common opiates and balsamics, as they are called, finally aggravate every disorder of the breast and lungs, in the most distressing symptoms, that they load the stomach and impair the digestion, inflame the whole system, increase the difficulty of breathing and excite fever. But the qualities of this valuable discovery are evinced by perfectly opposite effects.

A single trial will prove that it restores the determination of the fluids to the surface of the body, and brings on the common healthful perspiration; that it dislodges and evaporates the tough, viscid phlegm or mucus, strengthens the weakened vessels of the lungs, sheathes the accrimonious humour which irritates them, and finally discharges it. Thus striking at the root of the disorder, the symptoms are of course effectually and permanently conquered, the reverse of common medicine which weakens the constitution and gives strength to the disorder, for the sake of moderating at present some of its painful effects.

To parents who have children afflicted with the hooping cough,

This discovery is of the first magnitude, as it affords immediate relief, checks the progress, and in a short time entirely removes the most cruel disorder to which children are liable. The elixir is so perfectly agreeable, and the dose so small, that no difficulty arises in taking it.

SELECT RECOMMENDATIONS.

Philadelphia, Aug. 9, 1806.

Mrs. H. LEE, widow of R. Lee, jr.

Being desirous to make public for the good of others the excellent quality of Hamilton's elixir, prepared by the late Mr. Lee, I have sent you the following account of the benefit I have received from it; which I hope will induce others to give it a trial. In consequence of a bruise on the breast received from a fall, my health grew bad, my breathing became difficult, and frequently I have had suddenly to rise up in my bed with all the horrors of immediate suffocation. Add to these, a constant pain in my breast, and a cough, a great loss of strength and flesh, and you may conceive that my symptoms evidently indicated an approaching consumption. The advice of a most eminent physician was resorted to, and afterwards a second was called in, but without giving me any relief. Another physician, who knew me and the circumstances of my case, advised me to give Hamilton's elixir a trial, saying he had used it in his practice and always found it do much good. A bottle was procured from Mr. Birch's, and I found relief before I had taken half of it. I continued to use it and was soon strong enough to attend to business. On taking cold some of my former symptoms return, but are always removed by a dose or two of the elixir.

GEORGE BENNER, jr.
No. 11, Budd st. Philadelphia.

Mr. Charles Myers, Hamstead-Hill, near Baltimore, had been a long time dangerously indisposed, and was reduced to the lowest state of weakness, insomuch that his recovery appeared very doubtful. His complaints, which seemed to be affections of the breast and lungs, and general debility occasioned thereby, yielded little, but rather progressed, under the treatment of several eminent physicians; when by the use of Hamilton's elixir, his distressing cough was immediately alleviated, and every other symptom rapidly subdued — Four or five bottles entirely removed his complaints, and restored him to an excellent state of health and strength.

From Luther Martin, esq. late attorney general of Maryland.

I comply with your request in stating my opinion of Hamilton's Elixir. It has been used in my family for two or three years past with uniform success, whenever colds, coughs or similar complaints have rendered medicine necessary. I have myself found it an excellent and agreeable remedy for a very painful and troublesome affection of the breast, accompanied with soreness, and with obstructed and difficult breathing.

On these accounts I do not hesitate to recommend Hamilton's Elixir as a valuable medicine, and deserving public attention. LUTHER MARTIN.

Sold in Pittsburgh at the Store of
ANTHONY BEELEN,
In Front Street, between Market and Wood Streets.

Who has constantly for sale the following
GENUINE MEDICINES.

HAMILTON'S
Worm Destroying Lozenges.
ITCH CURED,
by once using
Lee's Sovereign Ointment.

The proprietor informs those persons and families who are suffering under this disease (against the infection of which no person is safe) that if this ointment is used at night on going to bed it never fails to perform a cure by the following morning, as thousands who have used it during the last nine years can testify. The peculiar excellencies of this infallible remedy for the itch, over every other, are the certainty of the cure by a single application; the ingredients being so innocent as to be applied with perfect safety to the tenderest infant; and its being not only free from any offensive smell, but equally agreeable with the pleasantest pomatum.

The proprietor solemnly affirms that this ointment doth not contain a particle of brimstone, mercury or any injurious ingredient whatever.

Hahn's true and genuine German Corn Plaister, an infallible remedy for corns, speedily removing them root and branch, without giving pain.

The genuine Persian Lotion.

The Restorative Powder, for the teeth and gums.

Hahn's genuine eye water, a sovereign remedy for all diseases in the eyes.

Hahn's Anti-bilious Pills, celebrated for the mildness of their operation, & c.for being the best known remedy for cleaning the stomach and bowels.

Hamilton's essence and extract of mustard, for Rheumatism, Gout, Palsy, Swelling, Numbness, &c.

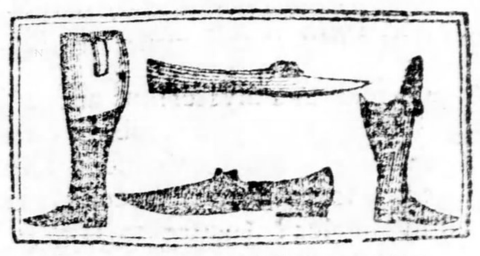
Tooth Ache Drops, the only remedy yet discovered, which gives immediate and lasting relief in the most severe instances.

The Damask Lip Salve.

TAKE NOTICE—Imitations of the above medicines are for sale in this town—therefore, apply only to *ANTHONY BEELEN, in Front Street, between Market and Wood Streets*, Pittsburgh, who has been for nine years past, (and still continues to be) sole agent for the sale of the genuine preparations.—As further security against imposition, each genuine article has on the outside wrapper the signature of

HANNAH LEE,
Widow of the late proprietor.

Pittsburgh Dec. 27, 1808.



ROBERT WELSH,

Ladies' & Gentlemen's Boot & Shoe Maker,

RESPECTFULLY informs his friends and the public in general, that he continues to carry on the above business in all its various branches, at his Shop, in Market, corner of Front street, where he will be happy to supply all those that may call on him, and he flatters himself he will give satisfaction both in the neatness and durability of his work.

He respectfully informs the ladies, that he has commenced the MOROCCO business, and has on hand a handsome assortment of *LADIES SHOES*, of all descriptions, which he will warrant, and sell low. He also informs traders and others, that he will sell Ladies Shoes, Wholesale, on the most reasonable terms.

Pittsburgh, July 12, 1808.

TO LET,

And possession given the first of April next,
A Store Room and large Cellar, situate between Front and Second streets, in Market street, Pittsburgh.

For particulars enquire at ZADOK CRAMER's Book Store. March 20, 1809.